





With this issue the WILMINGTON JOURNAL enters its twenty-fifth year of its existence. This is a long time in the life of a newspaper, but as the influence of the JOURNAL has increased with its age, we trust, been exercised for the common good, we hope we may boast of having at which should accompany old age, as "wisdom, love, troops of friends." We feel that our labors have not been entirely lost, and that we have done something to promote the prosperity and well-being of our fellow-citizens.

Through all the varying fortunes which have attended our papers, in years of peace and through the perils of war, the clouds of despair, in sickness and in health, for twenty-four years the JOURNAL has continued its weekly visits to its readers. Its history has become identified with the city, and its future fate is up and down with that of its natal city. One of the present editors of the JOURNAL is one of its founders, and for the entire course of its existence has watched its growth with active care, and not without success. Gray in the service himself, it is a profound satisfaction that he sees his long growth to man's estate and possesses the strength of healthful maturity. The JOURNAL is too well known to require promises of unflagging energy and enterprise to recommend it to the public. The good will of the people, the continued loyalty of its patrons, and the encouraging support of its friends, are the only "certificates of character" which its conductors need to render it useful to the country and profitable to themselves.

Andrew Jackson Jones, in nominating Colonel Thomas F. Toon as his candidate for Senator in the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bladen and Columbus, has done credit, and presented a name which the District has cause to be proud of. In every relation of life Colonel Jones has acquitted himself with honor. A gallant soldier, a worthy citizen, and a man of ability and probity, he stands as the people of the District not only proud of him, but with honor and respect. Of incorruptible integrity, his services are particularly needed in this time of political corruption and official dishonesty.

In this contest Colonel Toon has for an opponent one who is not unknown in the political history of this section, and the people of their District must soon choose between two unequalled names. Andrew J. Jones, under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, for which he was expelled from the Senate, and for which he was deprived of his seat. Jones was a Senator of North Carolina during the war, and during the war was an agent of the Confederate Government to purchase horses and mules for war purposes. He cannot, therefore, as we are informed he alleges, take the "iron-clad" oath, unless he forswears himself, as others in the South have done for sums as small as his per diem would be for the remainder of the session, if he should be elected.

Mr. Jones has placed his name, undoubtedly, before the people of that District for their suffrages, he cannot certainly object to an investigation into his moral qualifications as derived from official papers. Even if he does, we propose to make such an investigation. It is notorious that when JONATHAN WORTH announced himself as a candidate for Governor in 1865, he immediately tendered his resignation as Provisional Treasurer, whenever Governor Holden appointed his successor, and that no house was made to the letter of resignation until the returns made it certain that WORTH was elected, some six weeks afterwards. Dr. Sloan, of Gaston, was appointed Provisional Treasurer only a few days previous to the meeting of the General Assembly. Of this Legislature Andrew J. Jones was a member, and was elected on the Senate branch of the Committee on Finance.

Why was WORTH removed and Sloan appointed Treasurer at this juncture? No one questioned the ability or fidelity of WORTH. His recent successful efforts to enrich the Treasury at that critical moment, extorted praise from his bitterest foes. His removal, then, gave no mortification. The people of North Carolina had just expressed their confidence in him under the most trying circumstances. His thorough knowledge of financial resources—our wants and the means of supplying them, when the people had no money, and all departments of industry, and society itself, were disorganized—would have been valuable to the General Assembly then about to meet. It is notorious that Dr. Sloan was incompetent to give any useful aid or information to the Legislature. In fact, he submitted communication of any sort to that body, and was expected, under President Jones' plan, that civil government was soon to be made the place of the Provisional Government, and in the election of Public Treasurer, KEMP P. BATTLE was elected over Sloan to enter into the discharge of duties when the Provisional Government should cease.

Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., Commission Merchants in New York, had been employed by Treasurer WORTH to sell cotton for the State. The manner in which they transacted this business was not satisfactory to him, and the agency was transferred to another house. At the time of this change there was a considerable amount of cotton in the hands of S. M. & Co., and on the way to them, and there

was a large unadjusted account between them and the State. This matter was fully explained by Governor WORTH to Sloan and the Finance Committee. Colonel COWAN, of New Hanover, also a member of this Committee, suggested that WORTH be sent to settle up this business. He was then out of employment and was willing to go without compensation, his expenses being paid by the State. This suggestion seemed to meet the universal approbation of the Committee. It was, however, suggested by A. J. Jones that it might be proper and more courteous to the Provisional Governor (Holden) that he be first consulted. All acquiesced in this.

The next thing that was known in regard to this matter, was the fact that Sloan and Jones had gone to New York. Before their return, unfortunately for them and their scheme, the Provisional Government had been discontinued, and WORTH, as Governor, and BATTLE, as Treasurer, had been installed into office. On Sloan's return he handed Treasurer BATTLE an exhibit of a settlement he had made with Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., and paid over the balance which this exhibit showed as due the State.

The correspondence which ensued between Governor WORTH and Treasurer BATTLE, and Sloan and Jones, and Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., and which was ordered to be published by the Legislature, is too voluminous to be inserted here. Tomorrow we will publish it entire, and show how Jones & Co., composed of A. J. Jones and Dr. Sloan, pocketed \$2,224 44, and only disgorged after the introduction of the resolution by the Legislature calling for the correspondence. This correspondence we promise, will be interesting, and we shall comment on it when given. This historical resume of facts we deemed essential to a full understanding of the whole transaction.

Daily Journal 9th.

A. J. Jones, of the Firm of Jones & Co., Cotton Brokers.

We publish to-day in full the correspondence exposing the transaction of Mr. A. J. Jones and Dr. Sloan in their detected scheme to defraud the State, and it is necessary only to sum up the case. These two officials, one the Treasurer of the State, the other a Senator of the State, whose duty it was to protect the money interest of North Carolina, we see by these letters [which were together in New York defrauding the State. Sloan's office expired on the 28th of December, 1865, and on the 29th of December, he sells to A. J. Jones & Co., thirty-seven bales of cotton, after he was informed that 47 cents per pound was offered for it, at \$5,062 53, which was sold the same day for \$7,286 97, whereby Jones & Co. pocketed, and the State lost, \$2,224 44. Sloan comes to Raleigh and files an account in which the State is credited for \$5,062 53, and settles with Treasurer BATTLE accordingly. No intimation is made to Mr. BATTLE that Jones holds \$2,224 44, to which the State is entitled.

When Governor WORTH finds out all about this transaction, more than a month afterwards, then the parties pretend the trade had been rescinded before they left New York. If this pretense had the least shadow of truth in it, why was not the money paid when Sloan returned? Why was no explanation made until the facts were otherwise discovered? If the pretended contract, as to the cotton in transit, was rescinded, why was \$500 paid to Jones, in advance of its receipt, by Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., and why was this fact suppressed by all the parties for months? It was the confession extorted from criminals after detection.

It will be seen by reference to Mr. BATTLE's receipt that A. J. Jones disgorged the \$2,224 44 on the 5th of March, 1866, which was after the introduction of the resolution in the General Assembly calling for the correspondence, which is published elsewhere.

For want of time there was no legislative action in this case, but we have heard and have no doubt of the fact, that in Swpson, Mendenhall & Co.'s subsequent report of the sales of cotton on the way to them, but not received when Jones and Sloan were in New York, being about one hundred bales, which Sloan had contracted to sell to Jones, which trade both the parties in their letters to the Governor, certify had been rescinded, the State was charged five hundred dollars, a sum alleged to have been advanced to Jones on account of this cotton which was to arrive, for which they had taken Jones' note. Mr. BATTLE has informed us that he made a demand on Swpson, Mendenhall & Co. and Jones for this money. Jones promised to pay it as soon as he visited Raleigh, about the middle of December, 1866. Before he came to Raleigh, Mr. Swpson paid it, with interest, to Mr. BATTLE, protesting that it ought to come out of Jones, saying he intended to claim it of him.

We have thus exposed this beautiful scheme of Jones & Co. to defraud the State, and how they were thwarted after the first fruits of their crime were in their possession. The senior member of the cotton speculating firm of Jones & Co. desires again to go into the service of the State as one of its Senators. His history would seem to point him out especially as fitted for a seat in the present Legislature, but we will not believe that the good people of Bladen and Columbus will again trust him with their confidence. He has shown himself entirely unworthy of it, and undeserving the support of honest men anywhere.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, March 7th, 1866. To the Honorable the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina: In compliance with your resolution requiring the Governor and Public Treasurer "to send to the Legislature the correspondence and papers of Cyrus P. Mendenhall and others on the subject of the cotton belonging to the State," I herewith send copies of the correspondence to which it is supposed your resolution has reference, numbered according to date: No. 1, Letter from Cyrus P. Mendenhall; No. 2, Letter from myself to G. W. Swpson; No. 3, Letter from myself to A. J. Jones; No. 4, Answer of A. J. Jones; No. 5, Letter from myself to Dr. Wm. Sloan.

No. 6, Answer of Dr. Sloan. No. 7, Telegram to Swpson, Mendenhall & Co. I also herewith transmit the answer of the Public Treasurer to said resolution. JONATHAN WORTH, New York City, Feb. 24, 1866. To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina: DEAR SIR:—On looking into the matter of cotton belonging to the State, and which had been shipped to our House, (Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., 79 Pearl Street,) I learned that the account had all been rendered, and a full settlement made with Dr. Sloan, Public Treasurer, 2d January ult. A statement was rendered of all received, all sold and all that remained on hand unsold, up to 5th December, 1865, to Dr. Sloan, Public Treasurer, who came on here in company with Mr. Jones, (A. J. Jones, I believe,) and were making enquiry about State Cotton on 23rd December, 1865, stating that they had been to New York and had some 6 or 7 hundred bales. On being informed there was but a small lot here, 10 or 12 bales, but that advices had been received of the shipment of some hundreds bales, which were looked for daily; and while they were here, enough arrived to make 40 bales, and Dr. Sloan directed R. Swpson to let Mr. Jones have it at 33 cents.

Mr. S. says he went out and had the cotton sampled, and was offered 47½ for it, and so Dr. Sloan. The Dr. still told him to let Mr. Jones have it at 33—Swpson declined to do so, and said that he, Dr. Sloan, must take the responsibility of doing so, if the cotton was sold for less than 47½. Whereupon Dr. Sloan ordered the cotton sold at 33 cents per pound, to A. J. Jones & Co., and the same day, A. J. Jones ordered it sold, and it was sold as per acceptance, herewith sent you at 47½. No money actually passed until the latter sale, when Dr. Sloan, Agent for the State, took the amount at 33 cents per pound; and Mr. Jones, the difference between 33 and 47½ cents per pound. Comment is unnecessary. I trust you understand the case.

I thought proper to advise you of the facts, as I learn them here, and to let you, Mr. G. W. Swpson, inform me that he had written Mr. Gulick, Cashier, requesting him to inform you of the sale of cotton at 33 cents, was made by Dr. S. to Jones, the facts he would give you on his return to Raleigh, and requested him to mention it to you, but I thought best to tell you directly on the subject, in all which, Mr. G. W. Swpson joins me. Yours truly, CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

Statement of cotton belonging to the State of North Carolina, which was sold by Dr. Sloan, or directed to be sold by him, to A. J. Jones, 29th December, 1865, 40 bales in lot, 3 rejected as in bad order. 25 weighing 10,442 at 33.....\$3,445 85 15 " 4,909 at 33.....1,616 57 \$5,062 53 Same 37 bales sold same day on account A. J. Jones & Co. Weight 15,341 at 47½ gross.....\$7,286 97

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Feb. 6th, 1866. DEAR SIR:—To-day I received C. P. Mendenhall's letter, showing an extraordinary transaction. I have taken no action on it as yet, but must do so. I deem it best, before acting, to have certificates from your employees, who can speak from their own knowledge, fully explaining the transaction. C. P. Mendenhall communicates what he learns second-hand from them.

A large quantity of cotton (besides the 37 bales on hand) seems to have been sold by Dr. Sloan to A. J. Jones, which had been shipped from Macon, Ga., and which had arrived. Did this purchase money pass through your hands? How many bales were thus sold? And at what price? Were the insurance, freight and other charges paid by Jones? Let the statements be made by those who know the facts, and let them be full and clear. Yours, very respectfully, JONATHAN WORTH.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C., Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1866. A. J. Jones, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. DEAR SIR:—I received on yesterday a communication from a gentleman in New York, setting forth that Dr. Sloan, late Provisional Treasurer, had sold to you a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value. The character of the individual from whom I received this communication, imposes on me the duty of making inquiry into the alleged transaction.

I deem it due alike to our personal relations and your relations to the State to apprise you of this fact, and to say, if you purchased any State cotton from Dr. Sloan, and you think proper, that I shall be glad to have from you any communication you may think proper to make. Yours, very respectfully, JONATHAN WORTH.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 12th, 1866. GOVERNOR WORTH.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note of enquiry, I reply, I was in New York some time ago, and purchased or contracted with Dr. Sloan for some cotton, under the following circumstances, and for or about the following quantity. The Dr. was setting forth that parties there who had been attending to the sale of cotton, roses, &c., there belonged to the State and there was a remnant of 14 or 15 bales of cotton left or unsold. I suppose out of 6 or 7 hundred bales which they had reserved and sold, some of it almost worthless, but by having taken it wherever I might find it, and all of it taken, it being worth nothing, it would then bring a better price. This was all of the cotton that was in New York; but there was a shipment of 70 or 80 bales from some point in Georgia, made in two different shipments over the inland route by Rail Road, via Alexandria, thence by water to New York.

This was all of the cotton belonging to the State that had been shipped by that route. Messrs. Swpson & Mendenhall having had in their possession, the bill of lading for this cotton referred to above, for two months or more, it was, they understood, doubtful whether it would reach New York, as the chances were that a portion, if not all, might be stolen or lost on the route.

The Dr. then bargained with me for the two invoices of cotton at 33 cents per pound, taking it wherever I might find it, but not having the expected price, I did not have the cotton. I did not leave immediately to go in search of the cotton, and in the course of a few days, 25 bales of the cotton arrived in a steamer, making 38 or 40 bales with the 14 or 15 which was in New York.

I did not know the trade and others on the subject of the cotton belonging to the State," I herewith send copies of the correspondence to which it is supposed your resolution has reference, numbered according to date: No. 1, Letter from Cyrus P. Mendenhall; No. 2, Letter from myself to G. W. Swpson; No. 3, Letter from myself to A. J. Jones; No. 4, Answer of A. J. Jones; No. 5, Letter from myself to Dr. Wm. Sloan.

Dr. Sloan, and he came down. I then stated to him the condition of the cotton, and he agreed with me in regard to it, and stated that he would have it attended to as early as possible. On account of sickness in his family, I suppose it would all have been arranged properly before this time had it not been for the cotton. This is all I know relative to the cotton. Respectfully, A. J. JONES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C., Raleigh, Feb. 7th, 1866. DEAR SIR:—I received on yesterday a communication from a gentleman in New York City, setting forth that you, as late Provisional Treasurer of this State, had sold to A. J. Jones, Esq., a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value. The character of the gentleman from whom I have received this communication, imposes on me the duty of making inquiry into the alleged transaction.

I deem it due to you, and the relation you have sustained to the State, to apprise you of this fact, and to say, if you made such sale, under the circumstances alleged, and you think proper, that I shall be glad to have from you any communication you may desire to make. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1866. GOV. JONATHAN WORTH.

DEAR SIR:—I received your communication of the 7th inst., informing me, that it had been reported to you, that I had sold to A. J. Jones, Esq., a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value, and requesting an answer. I found in the hands of Messrs. Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., in New York City, a remnant of about 15 bales of inferior cotton. He also showed me an invoice for about 80 bales, which was shipped from Georgia, via the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Alexandria, and on to New York. It having been shipped 6 or 8 weeks previous, and Mr. Swpson not having received or heard from it from the time it was shipped, we supposed it was lost or stolen on the way; and not being able to get a reliable man to go and hunt it up, Mr. Jones proposed to buy it on these conditions: that he would take 15 bales of inferior cotton that was there, go and hunt up the 80 bales of cotton that was supposed to be lost, paying his expenses, and all the expenses that was on the cotton, or that would accrue upon it, and pay the State 33 cents per pound. After consultation with Mr. Rolt, Swpson, who stated to me that it would cost 8 or 10 cents a pound to get it to New York, I agreed to take it; but before Mr. Jones started to hunt it up, information was received that it was at Alexandria, and 20 or 25 bales of it arrived in New York.

I then told Mr. Jones, that, having heard of the cotton, and not being able to hunt it up, I no longer considered it a trade. About that time I left New York, informing Mr. Swpson that I could not let Mr. Jones have the cotton that he had heard of, at Alexandria. I met Mr. Jones here in Raleigh about the first of the present Legislature, when it was agreed between us that the contract was rescinded. I saw him on yesterday, and he says that he considers that the contract was rescinded, and will act accordingly. Very respectfully yours, WM. SLOAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C., Raleigh, March 5th, 1866. No. 79 Pearl Street, New York: Jones has closed up his contract with Sloan. Hold all proceeds of cotton for me. (Signed) KEMP P. BATTLE, Pub. Treas.

RALEIGH, March 5th, 1866. Received of A. J. Jones the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-four cents, proceeds of sales of thirty-seven bales of cotton, by Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., under contract between Dr. Sloan and A. J. Jones, which contract has been rescinded. (Signed) KEMP P. BATTLE, Pub. Treas.

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OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE. Senator Robbins—The Grand Jury and the "King"—Bribery and Corruption before the Courts—Conciliating Radicalism—Revenue Bills—Extent of the Session—Predictions as to the Interest of the State Debt and the Indignation Case—The Supreme Court—Judge Reade—Bills of Local Interest—President Bridges—Monument to United Confederate Soldiers—Northern Settlers and Radicalism—Ashley and the School Fund—Another Loll Ball—Wake Special Court—Radical Pits in Trouble, &c.

RALEIGH, February 9, 1869. Dear Journal:—I erred in my last in stating that the resolution adopted by the Senate, in the case of Senator Robbins, was simply an announcement of mild censure. There was coupled with it, in the last stages of its consideration, at the instance of Barrow, of Northampton, as malignant a creature as ever

"Scuttled a ship or cut a throat," an implication of corruption, which Mr. R. felt bound to repel in an indignant and manly protest, which he subsequently had entered upon the Journals. Thus ends this matter, legislatively—but it is understood that the Grand Jury of Wake Special Court, in session last week, have taken it in hand, and have presented Littlefield and other members of the King for the corruption so plainly deductible from the evidence taken by the Committee, the asseverations of Senator Sweet's speech, and such other testimony as was elicited in the jury room itself. A Court of Justice is the proper place in which to get at the truth, and a criminal process the method to compel the attendance of absconding principals or witnesses.

In dismissing this subject there is but one other incident to be mentioned. It will be remembered that Mr. Robbins, by an act of indiscretion graver, in my estimation, than that for which the Senate has censured him, became the vehicle of presentation of a gold watch to Tod Caldwell, because he (Tod), it was said, had simply discharged his sworn duty of impartiality, which, by the way, he did not do. Now, it is alleged, Caldwell has been unparading in his denunciation of Mr. Robbins and secretly active against him. This is characteristic of the littleness of the man—but what is to be expected of Radical magnanimity? The truth is that some of our friends here have committed the serious mistake, as they did in the matter of the present to Caldwell, of stepping out of the way to conciliate Radicals and Radicalism. There can be, and there ought to be, no compromise between our principles and theirs.

The preliminary Revenue Bill still drags wearily along. The work of maturing it, and its successor, will consume quite three weeks, and the probability now is that the session will extend far into March. (And this to think, good Heavens! that the concern is to reassemble in November.) It has been given out, you know, in certain circles, that as soon as the Tax Bill was perfected there would be no further difficulty in borrowing the money to pay the deficient January interest on the public debt, and also, the accruing interest and the expenses of the State government. I desire just here to make two predictions, which, if they are not verified, are justified by the present aspect of affairs and the outgivings of knowing ones, viz: That not a cent of the interest on the State debt

Dec. 18. Sales of bales auction. 2,086 lbs. at 27½ cts., \$569 15 Sales Less auction charges..... 10 26 559 89 Dec. 9. Sales 15 bales pickings. 2,241 lbs. at 27½ cts., 617 27 Sales Less auction charges..... 3 71 613 56 Dec. 20. Sales of 7 bales 2,704 lbs. at 42 cents, 1,135 68 Dec. 20. Sales of 29 bales pickings, 5,324 lbs. at 16 cents, 851 84 Dec. 30. Sales 5 bales pickings, 496 lbs. at 16½ cents, 80 85 Sales 12 bales cotton, 4,809 lbs. at 33 cents, 1,616 57 \$16,624 24

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Sales by Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., of 25 bales cotton, on account of State of North Carolina, per Steamer J. C. Knight, from Alexandria, Va. 1865. Dec. 20. Sales 25 bales, 10,442 lbs. at 33 cents, \$3,445 85 Freight and charges for bill of lading, \$400 00 Handling 29 37, Labor \$12 50 Storage \$12 50, weighing \$6 25, 15 75 Marine Insurance..... 50 83 Fire..... 32 20 Brokerage..... 8 61 Government tax..... 3 44 Commissions..... 86 14 627 84

Net proceeds..... \$2,818 02 New York, 30th Dec. 1865. Sales 22 bales cotton on account State of North Carolina, being part of lot of 63 bales, shipped from Macon, Ga., but which had not arrived in New York on 1st January, 1866.

Feb. 1. Sales to Jones & Co., Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. Wm. Sloan, Public Treasurer, fee of all charges to the State of N. C., viz: 7 bales, 3,060 lbs. at 30 cents, \$918 00 Feb. 9. 9 bales, 4,384 lbs. at 30 cents, 1,315 20 Feb. 20. 6 bales, 2,844 lbs. at 30 cents, 853 20 \$3,041 40 (Signed) SWPSON, MENDENHALL & CO. [TELEGRAM.] RALEIGH, March 4th, 1866. SWPSON, MENDENHALL & CO., No. 79 Pearl Street, New York: Jones has closed up his contract with Sloan. Hold all proceeds of cotton for me. (Signed) KEMP P. BATTLE, Pub. Treas.

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Sales by Swpson, Mendenhall & Co., of 75 bales cotton of lot of 78 bales, on account of State of North Carolina, per Steamer Lee, from Savannah, Ga. 1865. Nov. 22. Sales of 45 bales, 20,561 lbs. at 27½ cts., \$5,652 87 Sales of 6 bales, 2,700 lbs. at 50 cents, 1,350 00 \$7,002 87

will be paid within twelve months, and that the Supreme Court decision in the Indignation case will be of that non-committal character, when rendered, as to interfere no effectual barrier against further extravagance and recklessness of appropriation. This Indignation case, indeed, is another McLeod case, in the hands of another set of political judges, who dare not call their souls their own, and who live in mortal apprehension of offending their party masters. By the way, of the five Judges, Reade and Settle are the only two who appear to be disinterested, and who are utterly shameless as to public criticism on their position. The other three—Person, Rodman and Dick—appear abashed by their associations and surroundings. Of all, commend me least to Reade. His tread is too stealthy, and he wrote the ever infamous legislative address.

Several bills, affecting your section, have passed one or the other of the two Houses, within a few days past, and will, undoubtedly, become laws, viz: Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Life Insurance Company; Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Agricultural Society, and the proposition authorizing the Board of Education to sell the stock owned by the Literary Fund in the Manchester and Wilmington and Weldon Roads. The latter meets with some opposition, as it is thought that it is another step in the direction of sacrificing public interests for the benefit of Northern capitalists; but as the proposition meets the concurrence of the President of the Weldon Road, it is presumed that the measure is not an objectionable one. Mr. Bridges has proven himself a wide-awake Railroad President, and knows what he is about.

Holden recommends the Legislature to make an appropriation for a monument to Union soldiers at Louisville, Ky. He would oppose an appropriation for a monument to the gallant Southern heroes, whom he as much as any living man, encouraged to go forth to battle and to death. He also favors State aid in building the National Lincoln monument, probably through remorse at having asked "who would plot" for his head.

A wealthy citizen of New York visited Raleigh last week for the purpose of seeking a field for permanent investment. He went to the Capitol and spent an hour with either branch of the Legislature. The result was so intense a disgust with the spectacle, so profound a conviction that nothing but ruin impended where such a motley crew ruled, and so absolute a distrust of the practical workings of this "Reconstruction," that he shakes the dust of North Carolina from his feet with mingled nausea and pity.

It is understood that Pilgrim Ashley has submitted his estimates for the School system to the Committee, and that they are almost fabulous in amount. As soon as I can lay hand on the figures you shall have the benefit of them.

It is given out that there is to be another "Loll Ball" in this city on the 22d inst. The colt with which Holden executed a pas seul, and the brilliant success which attended the satulatory efforts of Estes, Coleman, Tourgee and Judge Reade, at the last soiree dante Republicanique, have induced a repetition of the festive occasion. Jaybird Jones will figure in the Highland Fling, and the airy and graceful French will whirl through the waltz mazes of the waltz.

Wake Special Court adjourned on Saturday, after a session of two weeks. Besides the presentment alluded to above, I am informed by a citizen of this place, that the Grand Jury found a true bill against a gambler by the name of Williams, and a great friend and favorite of Gov. Holden, for illegal voting in the late municipal election here, and also, against Farris, Holden's keeper of the Capitol and particular pet, for bribing a voter at the same time. What a precious set, to be sure!

For the Journal. Bladen and Columbus.

Pursuant to previous notice, a delegation of the citizens of Bladen and Columbus counties met in Convention at Brown Marsh, in Bladen county, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1869, when, on motion, Col. William M. Baldwin, of Columbus county, was chosen President of the Convention, and Col. John W. McGill, of Bladen, was appointed Secretary.

On assuming the Chair, Col. Baldwin explained the object and purposes of this Convention to be the selection of a suitable candidate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Purdie in the State Senate.

On motion, the Chairman appointed three delegates from each county to act as a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting. Hereupon the Chair appointed on the part of Bladen J. T. Melvin, Esq., Dr. Dwinelle and Dr. Simpson Russ; and on the part of Columbus V. V. Richardson and A. J. Troy, Esqs., and Dr. McPhail, who retired.

During the absence of the committee Col. T. F. Toon being called upon, addressed the meeting in a speech full of argument and stirring appeals to the people to maintain and uphold sound Conservative Principles.

The President being called up, responded in a neat speech, sound in Conservative Doctrine. R. H. Lyon, Esq., of Bladen, next responded in an eloquent and patriotic effort, taking high and unanswerable positions in the maintenance of Conservative principles.

The committee then came forward and reported as the result of their deliberations the name of Col. Thomas F. Toon, as a suitable candidate. He was thereupon unanimously declared to be the nominee of this Convention.

Col. Toon being present, came forward, and in a handsome speech thanked the Convention for the compliment and confidence reposed in him, accepted the nomination, pledged himself to the performance of every honorable duty as the chosen standard bearer of the Conservative faith. R. H. Lyon, Esq., whose name had been favorably mentioned in connection with the nomination, came forward, pledged his support to Col. Toon, and assured the Convention that Bladen would be found true to the cherished doctrines of the Conservative party.

The Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of the Convention to the Wilmington Journal and Star, with a request that they be published. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretary, and amid the best of feelings and assurances that on the 18th of February, victory is certain, the Convention adjourned. WM. M. BALWIN, President. JOHN W. MCGILL, Secretary.

From the Raleigh Sentinel



Supplement to the Journal.  
**WANDO FERTILIZER,**  
Manufactured at Charleston, S. C.,  
**WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington, Sole Agents for N. C.**

**Directions for the Use of the Wando Fertilizer.**

Cotton, potatoes, and leguminous plants: 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in contact with the seed. A valuable addition would be leaf mould and ashes composted, say 5 to 10 bushels to the acre.

Corn, 300 to 400 lbs. per acre: Say 200 to 300 lbs. in the drill or hill, mixed with cotton seed at the time of planting, and the balance when the crop is about 2½ to 3 feet high.

Turnips and vegetables: Apply in compost with stable manure 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

I used your Wando Fertilizer the present year on my place, and have made better crops, I think, than for many years past. Last year and the year before I used guano, but I find by experience in planting that your Fertilizer is more adapted to our soil than any fertilizer that I have used. I have tried it also on garden vegetables and the result was a perfect success.

R. W. LITTLE, Bennettsville.

I am pleased with the result of what I used this year. On short cotton I used 200 lbs. to the acre, applying it in the alley and bedding upon it. I put none after that, it grew to the height of three feet, whilst that which was not manured only averaged ten inches. I also applied it to corn, a teaspoonful to the hill, when it was about three feet high; the yield was good. I tried it on garden vegetables and found it successful.

E. A. HASELDEN, Marion.

I unhesitatingly pronounce your Wando Fertilizer superior to any other fertilizer I have ever used except Peruvian Guano, and consider it not inferior to that. I applied 180 lbs. to the acre in the furrow, covering with a scraper, and then threw up beds with "Ames' No. 10" bedding plough. I honestly believe that upon our pine lands, applied as I did, double the production may be safely relied upon. I am sure that the unmanured part of my crop was scarcely one-half so good as the other. I used a little upon corn and rice with the same happy results.

P. G. BENBOW, Wright's Bluff.

I regret that my experiments with the Wando Fertilizer have not been so conducted as to enable me to answer your inquiries in detail. They have not been a fair test of its value, yet the result has been satisfactory enough to encourage me to continue its use. It was used in field crops, garden vegetables, and flowers, cultivated in pots at various stages of their growth, and each application was followed by marked improvement.

SANFORD W. BARKER, M. D., Oakley.

I used the Wando Guano on cotton, at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre, without any other manure. I applied the Guano, in the drill, directly in contact with the seed, at planting time. It has fully doubled my crop where applied. I used it also on manured land 100 lbs. to the acre, with the cotton seed, and I think it has paid better than in any other manner. I have used it also on turnips with very satisfactory results. I would advise, in all cases, to apply the Guano in direct contact with the seed. I am satisfied that the Wando Guano is equal to any, and superior to most of the fertilizers in the market.

BENJ. OLIVER, Duplin Co., No. Ca.

I gave your Fertilizer a trial on a small lot of late corn for table use, and with the result I am so well satisfied that I am now trying it upon turnips, and so far with the most perfect satisfaction. Should it prove, as I have every reason to believe, the Fertilizer it appears to be, I shall use it upon my next crop of cotton. On the 11th of June I planted my corn in rows, three feet apart, and had a small handful of Wando Fertilizer dropped to each hill, which I estimated gave me about 250 lbs. to the acre, putting it by the side not upon the seed corn. The result was very perceptible at an early day; that manured came up earlier, with bolder blade, and attained to the height of two feet before the other reached one, which advantage in growth it maintained almost to maturity. The unmanured received at the first working about the same quantity of the Fertilizer as was applied to that manured at the time of planting, and though it induced a more rapid growth than at its earlier stage, it neither attained the size nor gave the yield of the early manured, which will yield from one-third to one-half more than it would have done without the application of the "Wando." "I am satisfied it will pay upon corn."

T. S. BOINEST, Pomaria.

My soil is light, sandy, with stiff bottom. To my cotton 200 lbs. was used to the acre, sown in the furrow and the bed thrown upon it. Without the Fertilizer the land might possibly have produced 300 lbs. to the acre; with it 500 to 600 lbs. will be realized. To corn I applied it as a top dressing, just as it began to joint, 200 lbs. to the acre. By the side of this I used twenty-five bushels of cotton seed to the acre, placed under the corn at the time of planting. The Wando was fully equal to the cotton seed and more than doubled the land planted without fertilizing. The last of May I planted a small piece of ground which would have produced ten or twelve bushels without manure; 200 lbs. Wando, with a shovelful of top soil from pine wood land, gave twenty-five bushels per acre.

WM. THOMAS, Summerton.

The Wando Fertilizer has given me entire satisfaction. I applied it about 15th June, 175 lbs. to the acre to corn, which otherwise would not have yielded 5 bushels per acre, and the best judges among my neighbors say I will not gather less than 15 bushels per acre. In addition to this, I will harvest an excellent crop of peas among the corn, which I consider entirely due to the use of your Fertilizer. I have also used your Phosphate with garden vegetables, with the most satisfactory results.

W. P. COLLINS, Effingham.

I have used your Wando Fertilizer on my cotton crop the past season, and it gives me pleasure to state that it has fully come up to my highest expectations. It is, in my opinion, quite equal to stable manure for cotton.

B. H. BEQUEST.

I applied one sack of the Wando per acre on thin stubble land. I had bedded my ground previous to the reception of the Wando, which was almost too late for much preparation, so I just strewed the Wando in the water furrow, and rebedded my land about the middle of April and planted my cotton between that time and the first of May. I did not notice the date exactly; I did not apply any other mixture with it. I am sure that my cotton, where I applied the Wando, will make twice as much per acre, as the land in the same field, without any manure. On the whole, I consider the Wando an excellent Fertilizer, and next to Peruvian Guano, and I prefer it to any Fertilizer that I have ever tried.

J. B. WALKER, Ridgeway.

Up to the 1st of August, the Wando gave entire satisfaction. The cotton grew off finely, and was full of fruit, and at least three to four weeks in advance of the cotton that had no Wando applied to it. But

for the heavy rains all through the month of August, and the ravages of the caterpillar early in September, the yield would have been from one-third to one-half more per acre. I applied it in two ways: that put down in the bottom of a furrow, run in the alley of the row, grew off much faster, the cotton root coming at once in contact with the Fertilizer. That applied on the list, made with a hoe, more slowly at first, but after forming a good bed to the cotton, so soon as the fibrous roots began to put out, grew rapidly, and was equal in size, weed, and as full of fruit as the other. I am in favor of applying it on a small list made with a hoe.

JNO. J. RAGIN, Wright's Bluff.

During the summer, my corn, manured with Peruvian Guano, was badly fired, but such portions of my corn, where I applied the Wando, retained a fresh and lively green. I used it on my sweet potatoes with great success. I observed that my best yield of corn is where I applied stable compost when I planted, and at second ploughing used 75 lbs. of the Wando per acre.

T. E. DUDLEY, Bennettsville.

Your Wando Fertilizer has done well for me. I tried it on both corn and cotton, and believe that it has paid me. I used some Peruvian Guano, and can see no difference.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Manning.

I used the Wando on my cotton crop this year on the list, 150 lbs. to the acre. I left rows in different parts of the crop unmanured, and in every instance they were inferior to those manured. I consider the Wando a valuable manure for cotton; applied it to no other crop.

S. W. PALMER, St. Stephen's.

Heretofore I have used chiefly the Pacific Soluble and Mapes' Phosphate; but hereafter I intend to use the "Wando Fertilizer." First because it encourages home enterprise; and, secondly, because it is in every respect equal to, if not superior to the other manures mentioned.

Z. LEITNER, Camden.

I used some on corn, one tablespoonful to the hill, and am sure it fully doubled the crop. On cotton, I do not know how much to the acre, but I am sure not more than 150 lbs., and it more than doubled it. I used it on potatoes, sweet and Irish, and found it excellent. I only used it as a top dressing on vegetables, but found it far superior to anything I have ever used. In fact, I believe on light sandy soils, the Wando Fertilizer is the best manure I have ever used.

E. BROOKER, Windsor.

Your letter requesting the result of my experiments last season with the Wando Fertilizer, and the manner of application, has been received. On the 15th May, a shovel furrow was run in the middle of the old cotton rows, two furrows thrown to the shovel furrow with a small turn plough, making a small flat ridge. First application, 244 lbs. applied to the acre, sown on the ridge, the middle then broken out with a large turn plough, covering the phosphate lightly. On the 18th May, cotton planted in the drill, running in or near the manure. The latter part of June a second application of 122 lbs. to the acre, sown in a shallow furrow run on each side of the plant and covered lightly. Cotton grew off and promised a large yield until attacked by the boll worm and caterpillar. I also applied Peruvian Guano on the same field, in the same manner as the Phosphate. First application, 162 lbs. to the acre; second application, 82 lbs. to the acre. You will note that I applied about the same cost of each manure per acre. I regret that I could not attend and have each experiment carefully picked and weighed separately, so that I could have known the actual result. From my judgment, I think the Peruvian Guano produced some little the most. I would be gratified to find that the Wando, a home manure, should prove more beneficial to our lands than any imported manures heretofore used.

Yours, etc.,

B. F. WILLIAMSON, Darlington.

I used the last season five tons of your "Wando" manure with perfect satisfaction as to results, on two separate plantations under my supervision, testing the comparative value with Peruvian Guano. On one acre I put of your manure 250 lbs. in the water furrow and ridged on it, planted the cotton on the 8th of May. On an acre just beside, I put the same quantity as to money value of Peruvian Guano. On the acre manured with Wando I gathered 803 lbs.; with the Peruvian 720 lbs.; the land was so far as I could see the same, and the cultivation precisely alike in every particular. On the other plantation I put 200 lbs. of Wando and the same amount of Peruvian as to cost, with the following results: The Wando 778 lbs., and the Peruvian 752 lbs. Of course one experiment is not sufficient to establish any fact in agriculture, but I am so well satisfied as to the value of the "Wando" that I shall use it largely the present year.

T. C. WEATHERLY, Bennettsville.

POMARIA, S. C., January 21, 1869.

I am much pleased with the WANDO in my turnip experiment. I tried it side by side with your special turnip fertilizer sent me, and marked thus (Diamond) Soluble Pacific and Peruvian Guano, a quarter of an acre each, and gentlemen who have seen the crop, pronounce the WANDO to have given the best results.

T. S. BOINEST.

BUFORD'S BRIDGE, S. C., January 11, 1869.

I applied from two hundred to four hundred pounds per acre under cotton in the drill, and in tolerably fair land four hundred pounds per acre doubled the yield. On land very much exhausted two hundred pounds made three-fold, and four hundred made five-fold. I tried it side by side with stable manure, and four hundred pounds is equal to a heavy manuring of the best stable litter. For tomatoes and turnips I have never seen anything superior.

R. C. ROBERTS.

The following is an extract from Dougald McMillan, Esq., President of the New Hanover Agricultural Society. He tested several kinds of Phosphates, together with Peruvian Guano, all on turnips, and as will be seen, the WANDO leads all:

"The WANDO was used on turnips six hundred pounds to the acre, and the product was six hundred and forty-eight bushels to the acre of sixty pounds to the bushel, making a larger yield than any of the other manures used, by twelve to one hundred bushels to the acre. The stand obtained for all was a bad one. The WANDO made the best stand."



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The people of North Carolina are not probably aware of the efforts made to have General CANBY appoint Tourgee a Judge of our Superior Court during the administration of Governor WORTH. Much influence was brought to bear upon that officer. The editorials of the *Standard*, then under charge of Holden, gave evidence how much the editor desired the appointment. We have reason to believe that the following mainly letter from Governor WORTH defeated the scheme. We ask for the letter a careful perusal. It exhibits none of the mean crouching on the part of our State Executive to which so many, at that time, resorted, in their short-sighted and ignoble views of expediency. It commanded the respect of General CANBY, and he declined to make the appointment.

We suppose the array of names with which the Governor met the demand of

**CAPT. KERR.**—A gentleman who left the city of New-York a day or two since, informs us that about ten days ago Capt. Kerr, of this State, son of the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, walked out from the St. Nicholas Hotel, S. Y., and has not been heard of since, although the detectives have searched diligently for him. The baggage of Capt. K. remains at the St. Nicholas.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

[This, we presume is the gentleman referred to by the *Weldon News* a few days since.]

**STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—We are pleased to see that a meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society has been called to meet in this city on the 11th inst. Measures will be taken to place the Fair Grounds and buildings in good order, with a view of holding Annual Fairs. Let there be a full attendance at the meeting, and let us thus show that the farmers and stock raisers of other portions of our State are so far and so near, as some have supposed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bill appropriating \$12,000 to delay the current expenses for the year 1869, of the University. Mr. Osborn proposed to amend as follows, to wit :

*Provided*, That the sum appropriated in this bill shall be chargeable to any fund or taxes devoted to the general subject of education by the Constitution. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Love moved to strike out \$12,000 and insert 7,000, which was lost, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1869.

Mr. Malone, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bill to transfer the Superior Courts to hold their Courts until Thursday of the second week of the Court and for other purposes. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Smith, of Wayne : A resolution

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended, and House bill No. 347 concerning the Inspectors for the city of Wilmington, was taken up and after some little debate between Messrs. McMillan and Estes, the bill was made the special order for 11 o'clock next Monday.

By Mr. Moore : A bill in favor of W. J. Murray, late Sheriff of Alamance. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended, and the bill entitled an act to raise Revenue was taken up and considered.

The question recurred upon the 16th section of Schneidre B, which was amended and adopted.

Section 17 was, on motion, passed over.

Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 were amended in some particulars and adopted.

Section 29 was stricken out.

Pending the debate upon section 27 the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

allied in this demand by their white-skinned allies, they will thus receive from our "successfully reconstructed" Treasury the most little sum of \$2,058 for the privilege of spending Christmas with "lubby Dial" and "cool black Rose."

I understand that the loil Bal came off on Wednesday night. Holden and "the young Douglas" doubtless showed themselves graceful votaries of Terpsichore, and the absence of Littlefield and Mrs. Cavalry and Co. was severely felt.

Salt Lake City is now but three days a day half from Chicago. Bad for Salt Lake City.

Latitudo, like a clothes-line, stretches from pole to pole.

A Greek church has been opened at San Francisco.

Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln is nearly completed.

Chicago covers an area of twenty-five square miles.

**1** TAKE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PURCHASE THE SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. That may offer, and pay the highest market price for same.

Makers can send him direct, or sell in person, and receiving the very highest price, and paying all charges for brokerage or commissions.

A. H. VANHOEKEN,  
jan 6 34-17-48-1m

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

**THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RE-**  
stored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and had almost dis-  
cussed consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the Prescription, with the directions, with the dis-  
rections for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Prescription is a simple one, and the object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, so that every sufferer may know of it, and he which he conceives will be cured, and he who cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad-  
dress

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.  
feb 5 42-3m

